BookletChart™

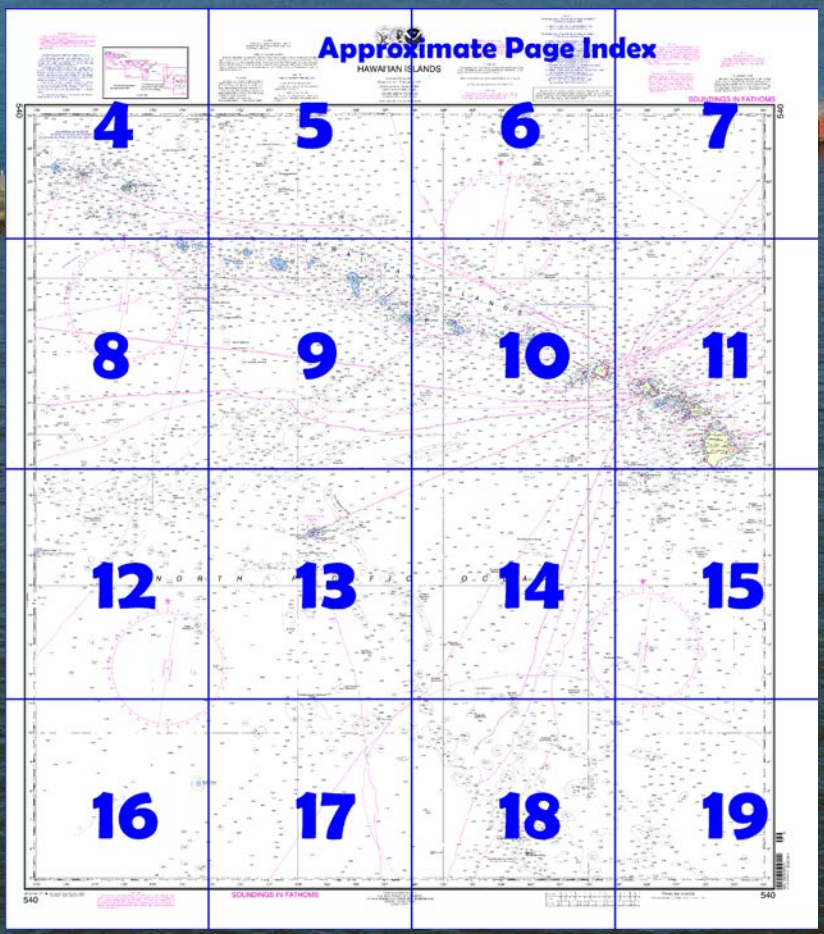
Hawai'ian Islands

NOAA Chart 540

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- *Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart*
- *Print at home for free*
- *Convenient size*
- *Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners*
- *Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker*



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

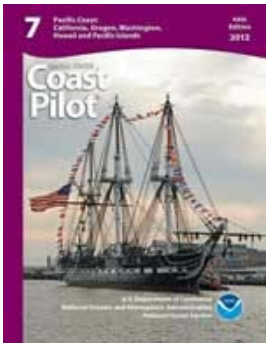
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/coastpilot_w.php?book=7.

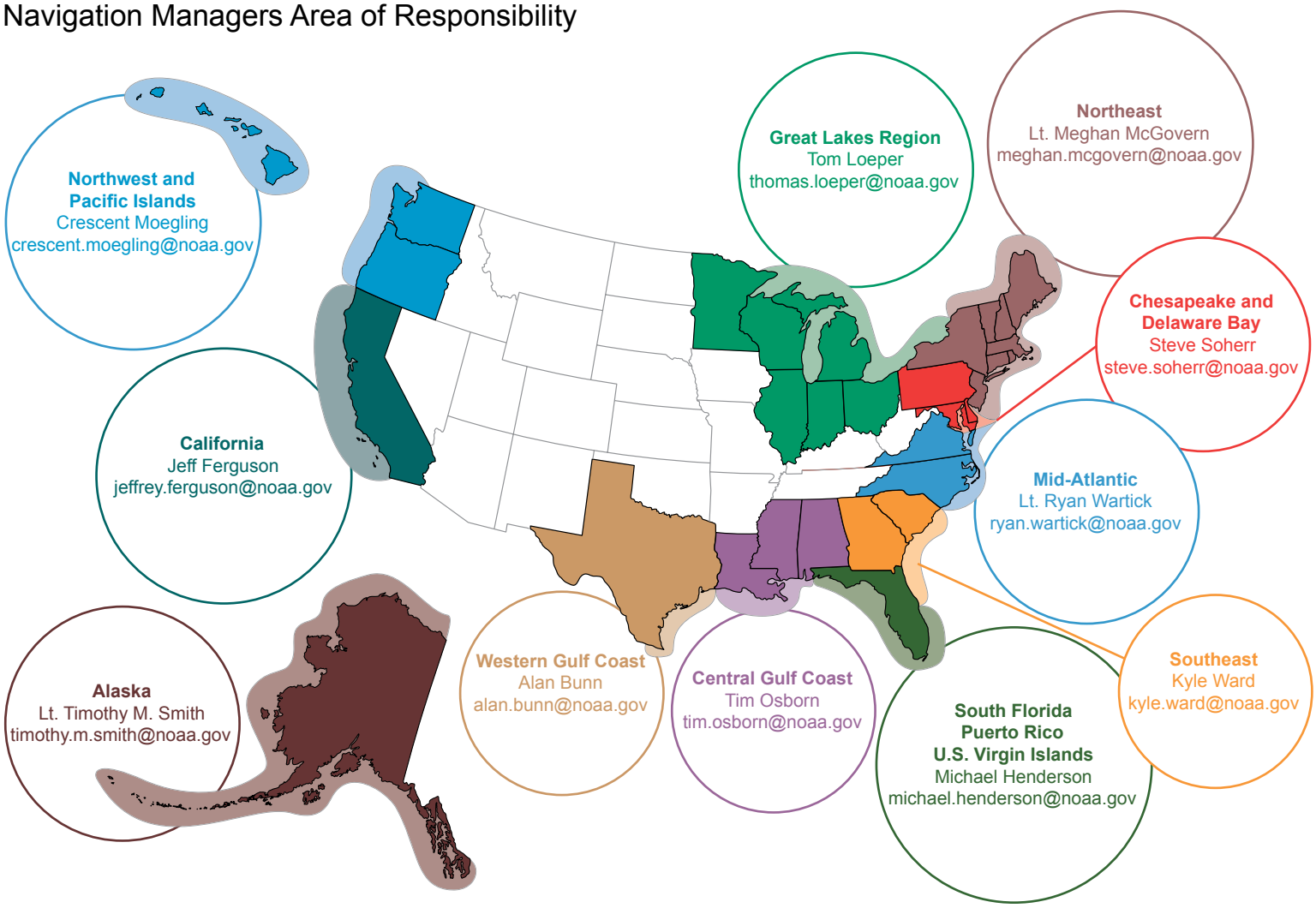


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Hawaii, a Polynesian kingdom until 1893 and then briefly a republic, requested and was granted annexation to the United States in 1898 and was given a territorial form of government in 1900. By Presidential proclamation of August 21, 1959, Hawaii officially became the 50th of the United States.
The **Hawaiian Islands**, an archipelago, consist of eight large islands, plus many islets, reefs, and shoals, strung out from SE to NW for 1,400 nautical miles in the north-central Pacific Ocean. The archipelago extends from 18Â°55'N. to 28Â°25'N., and from 154Â°49'W. to 178Â°20'W., straddling the Tropic of Cancer. All the islands of the archipelago, except 2-square-mile Midway, are part of the State of Hawaii.
The capital and chief population center of the State is Honolulu on the island of Oahu; the port is 2,091 nautical miles from San Francisco, 4,685 miles from the Panama Canal, and 2,477 miles from Anchorage, Alaska. Land area of the State totals 6,425 square statute miles, of which the Big Island of Hawaii alone accounts for nearly 63 percent. The other seven large islands are, in order of size, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawe.
The major islands are mountainous and of volcanic origin; the Island of Hawaii has two volcanoes that are still active. Elevations range from sea level to nearly 14,000 feet, with many peaks in excess of 2,500 feet. Although coastal plains, valley floors, and certain plateaus are relatively flat, much of the surface is quite rugged, with high ranges and deep ravines or gorges.
Nearly all of the island streams may be classified as mountain torrents, although some of them can be navigated for short distances by small boats. Most of the streams are on the N and E coasts, where rainfall generally is heaviest.
The 20-fathom depth curve is seldom more than 1 mile from shore and usually is not far from the coral reefs that fringe much of the island coastline. The bottom generally pitches off rapidly to great depths from a narrow coastal shelf, and the few off-lying dangers usually are indicated by breakers or by a change in color of the water. Under normal conditions the color of the water changes from a deep blue in the open ocean to a blue-green between the 10- and 15-fathom curves; bottom features become visible at 6 to 7 fathoms.
Tourism is Hawaii's bedrock industry accounting for the largest portion of the state's economy with over 6 million visitors arriving annually. All branches of the military maintain a large presence in the islands, specifically on Oahu, due to Hawaii's strategic location. Hawaii, once dominated by sugar and pineapple production, has seen those crops diminish, and now has committed itself to diversified agriculture such as seed corn, floriculture, unprocessed sugar, macadamia nuts, coffee and cattle. Science and technology, film and television production, sports, and ocean research and development round out the state's economy.
Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands make the area very popular with commercial and recreational fishermen. For reasons unknown, fish in the N and W Pacific Ocean frequently gather in schools under floating objects. FADs may be as sophisticated as floating devices, often buoys, with electronic equipment attached for tracking or as crude as floating logs or other objects. The FADs in Hawaiian waters, established by the state, are yellow, 6 feet across at the base, and show a quick flashing yellow light atop a 5-foot steel pole. The buoys display 12-inch white letters. These buoys frequently break loose and/or become unlighted. Mariners are advised to use caution when in the vicinity of the FADs.
Harbors and ports.–Honolulu is by far the largest commercial deepwater facility in Hawaii. Other commercial deepwater harbors are Hilo and Kawaihae on Hawaii Island, Kahului on Maui, and Nawili and Port Allen on Kauai. These ports service both overseas and interisland shipping. Hawaii has several commercial barge harbors engaged in interisland shipping. Some of the more important are at Kaumalaupau on Lanai, and Kaunakakai, Haleolono, and Kalaupapa on Molokai. These harbors service only light-draft vessels.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center
24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander 14th CG District Honolulu, HI	(808) 535-3333

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility

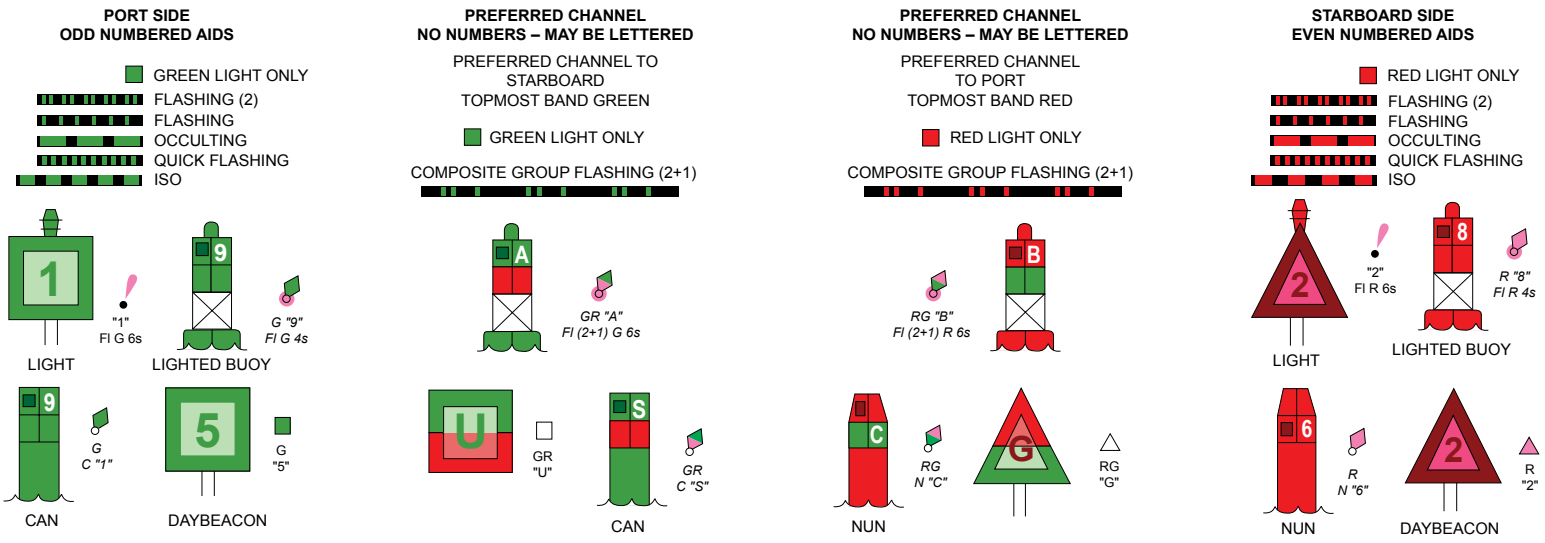


NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers*

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to *nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry*.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use *ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx*.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at *http://www.navcen.uscg.gov*

PROHIBITED AREA

Johnston Atoll and Kingman Reef are Naval Defensive Sea Areas and Air Space Reservations. Regulations are published in National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency SD Pub 126.

See charts 83637 and 83153 respectively for larger scale coverage.

For prohibited area on O'ahu see chart 19357, and on Kaua'i see chart 19381.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Hawai'ian Islands from longitude 161° W to 176° W are part of the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, and under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

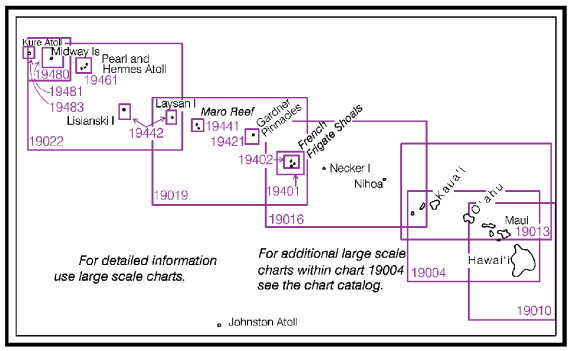
The islands and atolls in the refuge include Nihoa, Necker Island, French Frigate Shoals, Gardner Pinnacles, Maro Reef, Laysan Island, Lisianski Island, Pearl and Hermes Atoll. National Wildlife Refuge System regulations pertaining to these islands and atolls are contained in CFR 50, parts 25-32.

Entry to the refuge is strictly prohibited without prior approval from the Refuge Manager, Pacific Remote Islands National Wildlife Refuge Complex, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 300 Ala Moana Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96850.

The restrictions apply to all civilian and military agencies as well as individuals.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.



CAUTION

Temporary changes or de navigation are not indicated on Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of rad aids to marine navigation can b U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Pu Radio direction-finder bearings broadcasting stations are subje should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thu ⊙(Accurate location) o(Approx

540

179° 178° 177° 176° 175° 174° 173° 172°

30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25°

PAPAHĀNAUMOKUĀKEA MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT (protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)

SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA (see note E)

AREA TO BE AVOIDED (see note C)

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

Kure Atoll

Green I

Submarine ridge

Ladd Seamount

Gambia Shoal

MIDWAY ISLANDS

Nero Seamount

Pearl and Hermes Atoll

boat channels

Salmon Bank

Mercury Seamount

Discovery Seamounts

Loudoun Seamount

Lisianski I

Nava Shoal

Pioneer Bank

LAYSAN I

Northampton Seamounts

Don Quixote Seamount

Breakers reported 1923

(chart 19022)

Joins page 8

4

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

HAWAI'IAN ISLANDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:3,121,170 at Lat 20° 00'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 4000, 1st Ed., May 1925 Kapp 2407

defects in aids to
on this chart. See

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be found in the
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oximate location)

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

MAG
Magnetic variatio
2005 World Magneti
change. If annual ch
it is additive and the
change is opposite in
and the variation is c

Hydrography and topog
Survey, with additional data
Agency, U.S. Coast Guard,

Additional information ca

For Symbols an

The prudent marin
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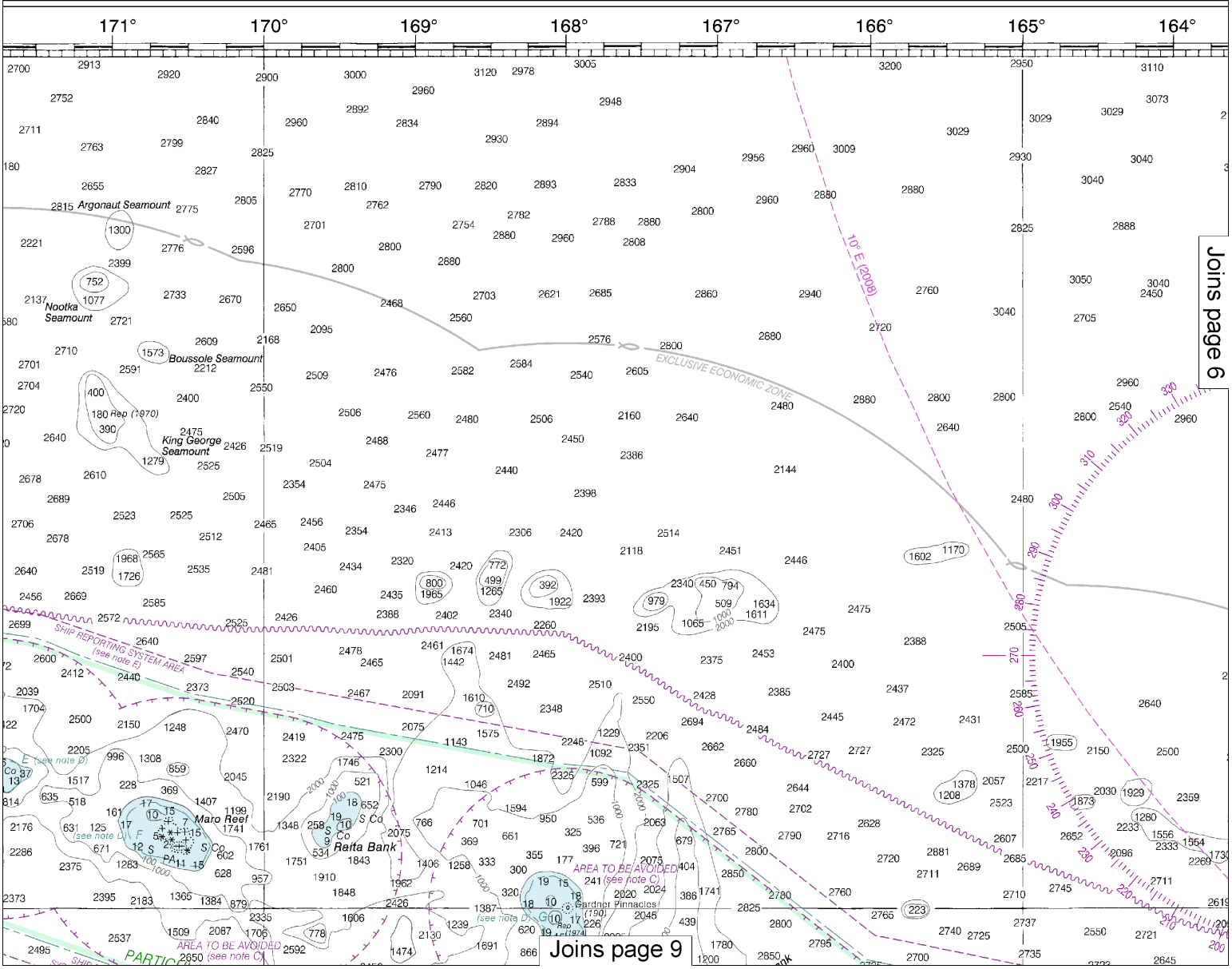

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:4161560. Barscales have also been reduced an
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES

HAWAI'IAN ISLANDS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:3,121,170 at Lat 20° 00'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Formerly C&GS 4000, 1st Ed., May 1925 Kapp 2407

MAGNETIC VARIATION

Magnetic variation curves are for 2008 derived from 2005 World Magnetic Model and accompanying secular change. If annual change is in same direction as variation it is additive and the variation is increasing. If annual change is opposite in direction to variation it is subtractive and the variation is decreasing.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, U.S. Coast Guard, and other sources.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

PAPAHĀNA

A. MID (p

PAPAHĀNA

B. KUR (p
C. PEA (p
D. LIS (p
E. LAY (p
F. MAR (p
G. GA (p
H. FRE (p
I. NEC (p
J. NIH (p

NOAA enc about this chart

169° 168° 167° 166° 165° 164° 163° 162°

Rachmaninoff Seamount
Tchaikovsky Seamount
Liszt Seamount
Paganini Seamount
Mozart Seamount
Ravel Seamount
Chopin Seamount
Mende Seamo

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

10° E (2008)

VAR 10° 15' E (2008)

ANNUAL DECREASE 2'

AREA TO BE AVOIDED (see note C)

Gardner Pinnacles (190)

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

NOTE D

AUMOKUĀKEA MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

IDWAY ATOLL SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)

AUMOKUĀKEA MARINE NATIONAL MONUMENT
SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREAS

URE ATOLL SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
EARL AND HERMES ATOLL SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
SIANSKI ISLAND SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
AYSAN ISLAND SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
ARO REEF SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
GARDNER PINNACLES SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
RENCH FRIGATE SHOALS SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
ECKER ISLAND SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)
HOA ISLAND SPECIAL PRESERVATION AREA
(protected area: 50 CFR 404; see note A)

ncourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments
art at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area in which and around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

NOTE C
AREA TO BE AVOIDED

All vessels solely in transit should avoid the area (MSC IMO SN.1/Circ.263).

NOTE E
SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

The following vessels entering or departing any U.S. port of place and in transit through the reporting area are required to report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. The following vessels in transit through the reporting area should report into the System: all vessels 300 gross tons or greater, fishing vessels, and all vessels in the event of a developing emergency. See IMO SN.1, Circ. 273. Information concerning the Ship Reporting System is also published in the U.S. Coast Pilot 7, Chapters 2 and 14, and updated through Notices to Mariners. Information may also be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers, in Honolulu.

NOTE F

The Areas to be Avoided and the Particularly Sensitive Sea Area have been charted in their true positions. The limits of the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument have been slightly offset for clarity. The inner limit of the Ship Reporting System Area is co-linear with the outer limits of the Areas to be Avoided and is not depicted.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum do not require conversion to WGS 84 for plotting on this chart.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

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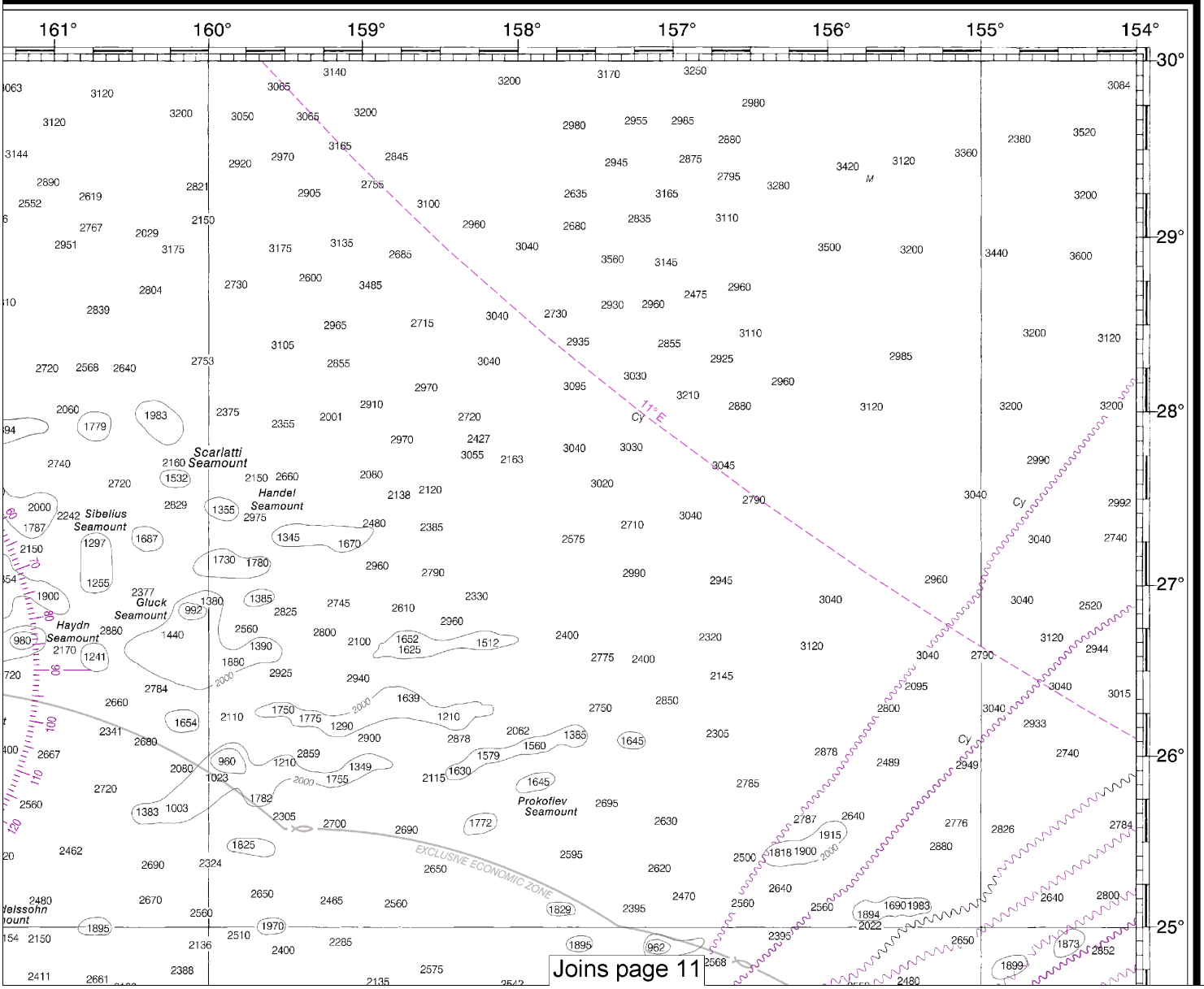
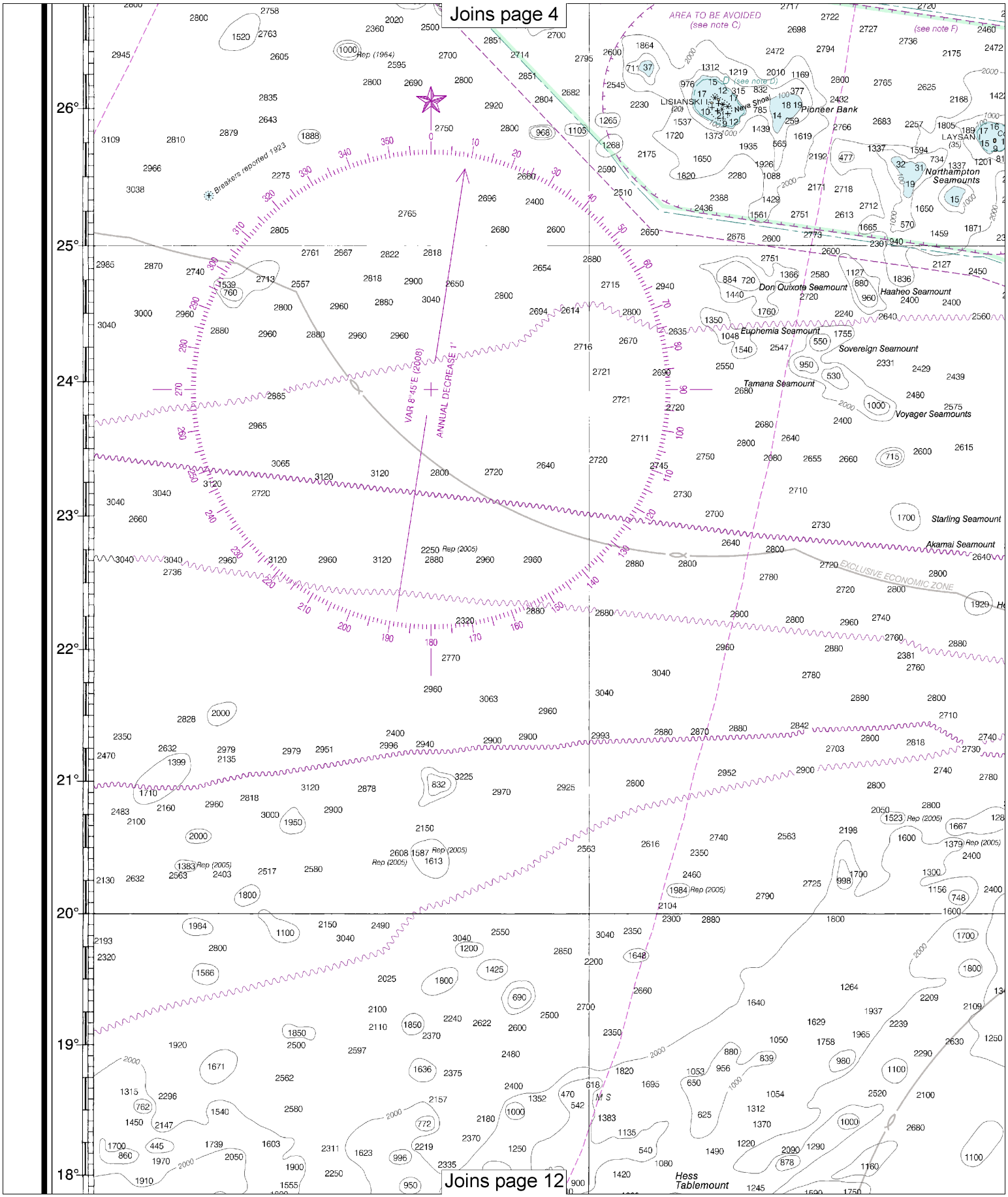


19th Ed., Apr. 2008. Last Correction: 7/25/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)



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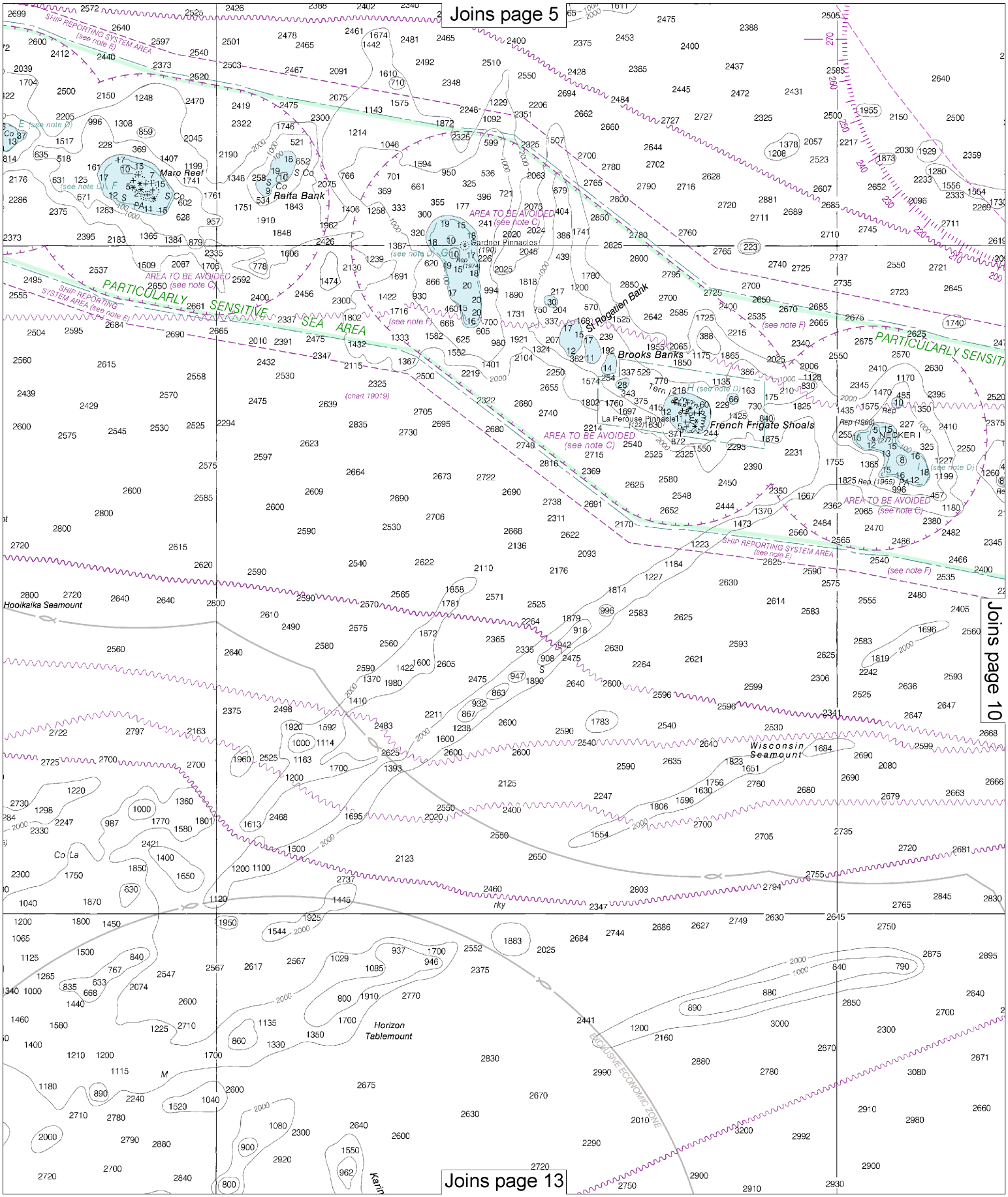
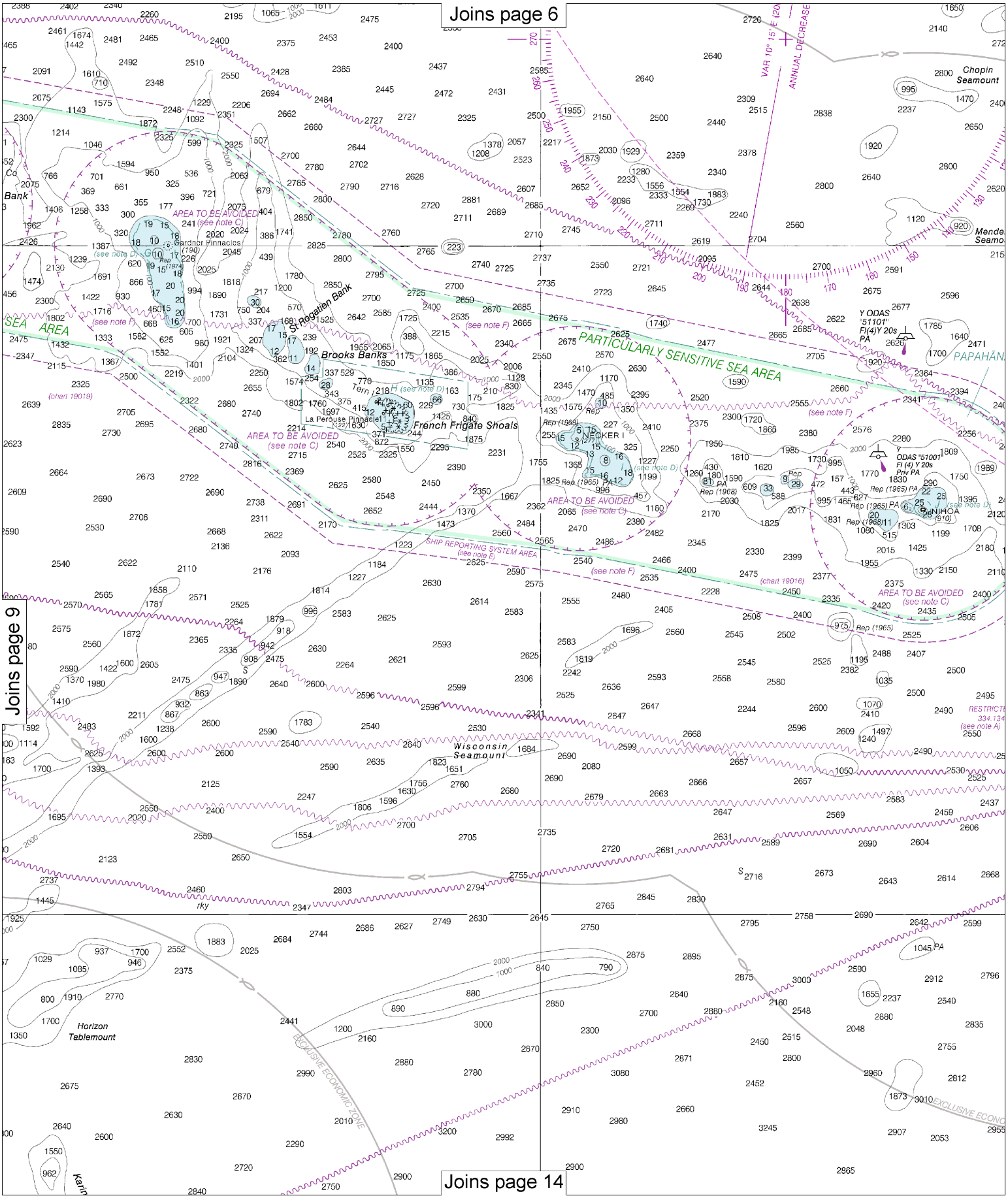
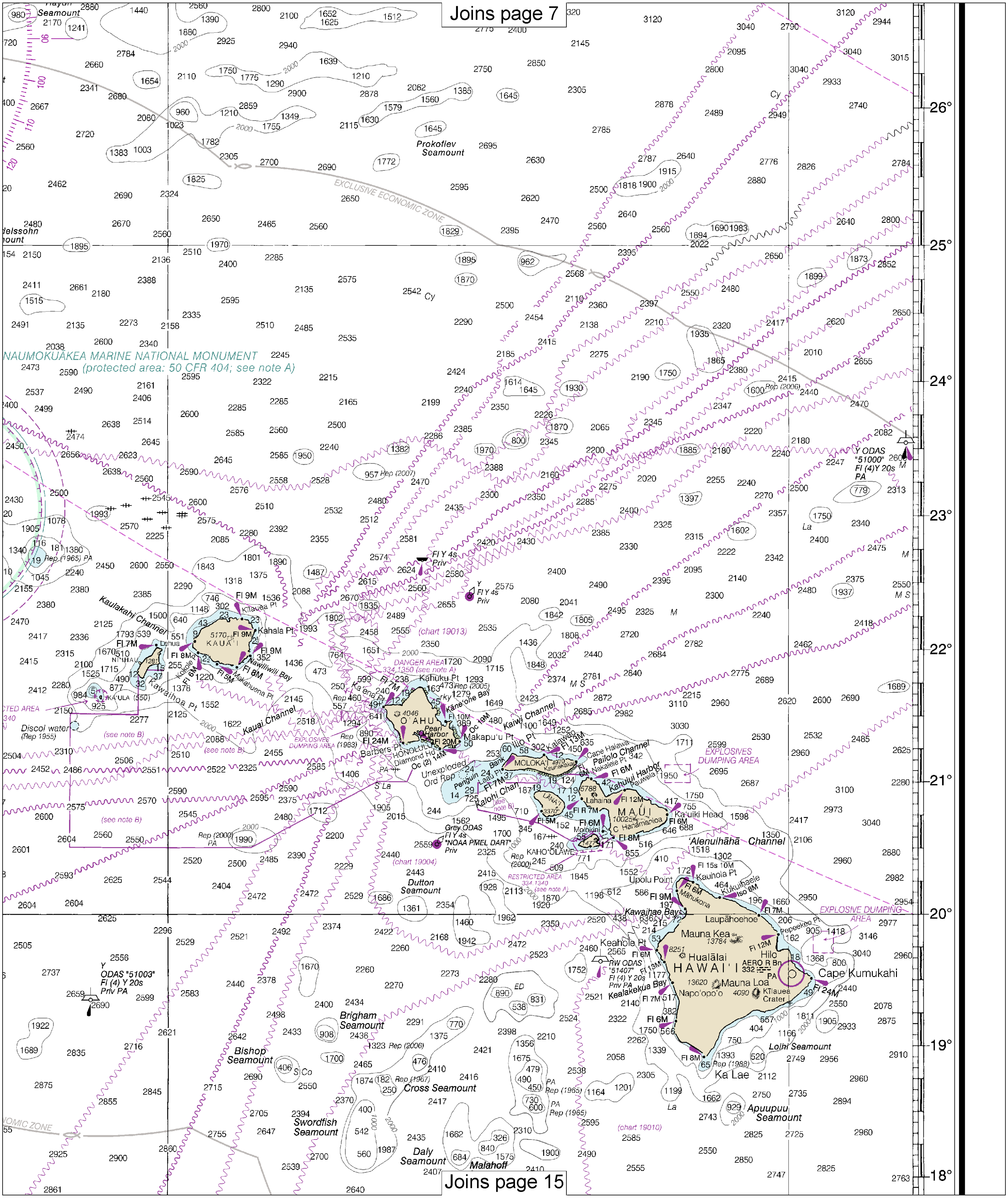
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Maro Reef
Raita Bank
Gardner Pinnacles
St Rogatien Bank
Brooks Banks
La Perouse Pinnacles
French Frigate Shoals
Hooikaika Seamount
Wisconsin Seamount
Horizon Tablemount
PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
AREA TO BE AVOIDED (see note C)
SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM AREA (see note E)
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE

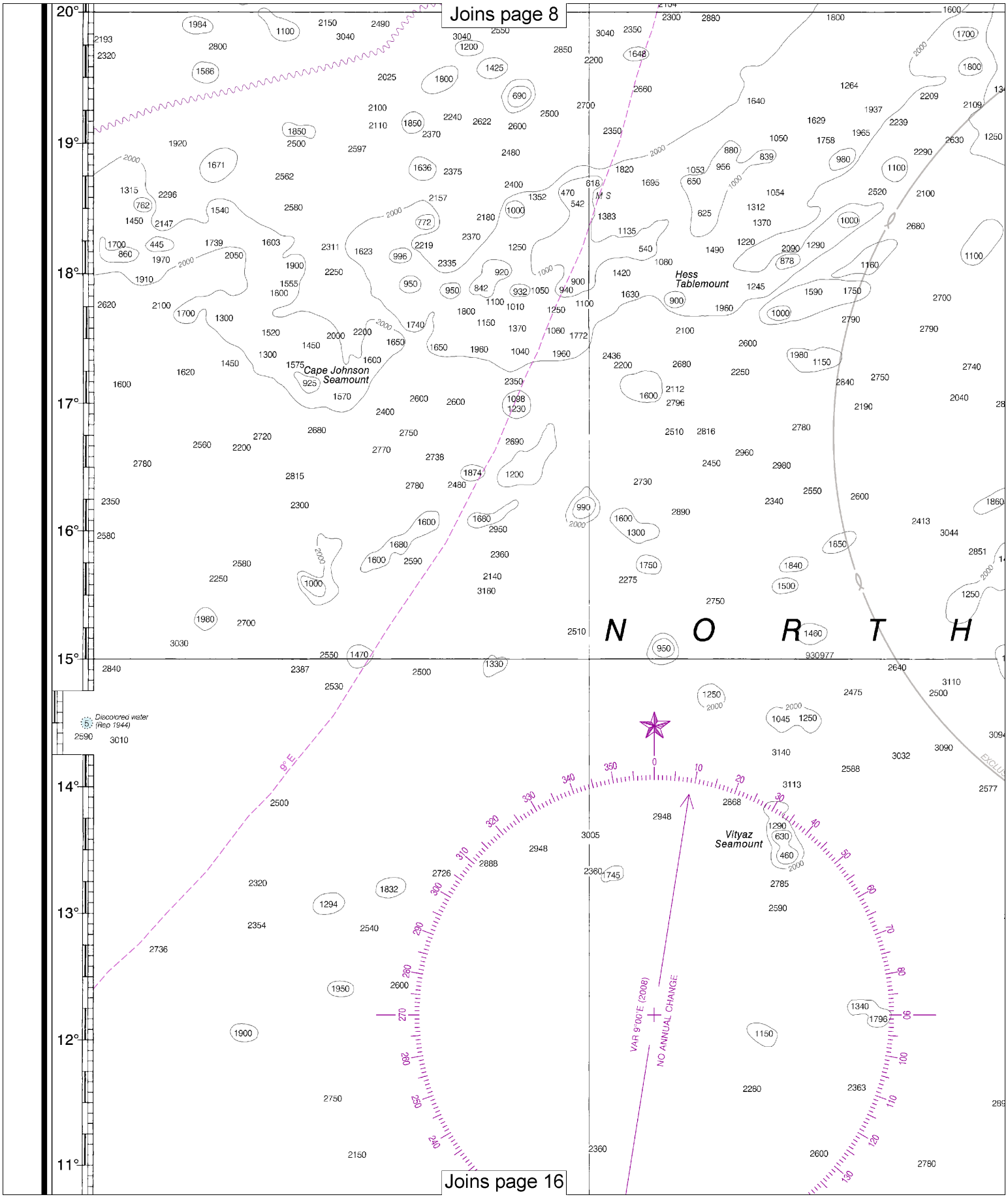


Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Joins page 7



Joins page 15



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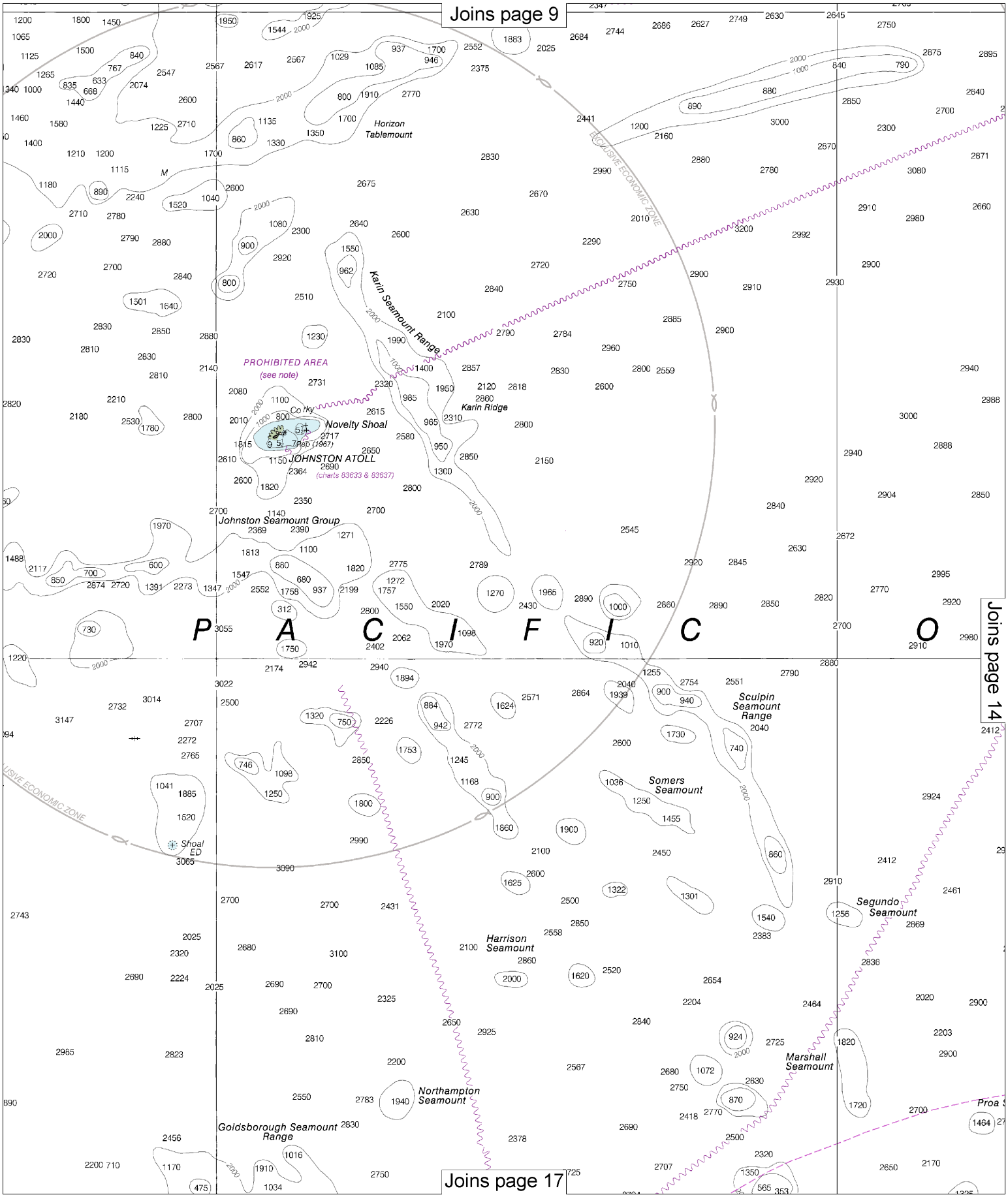
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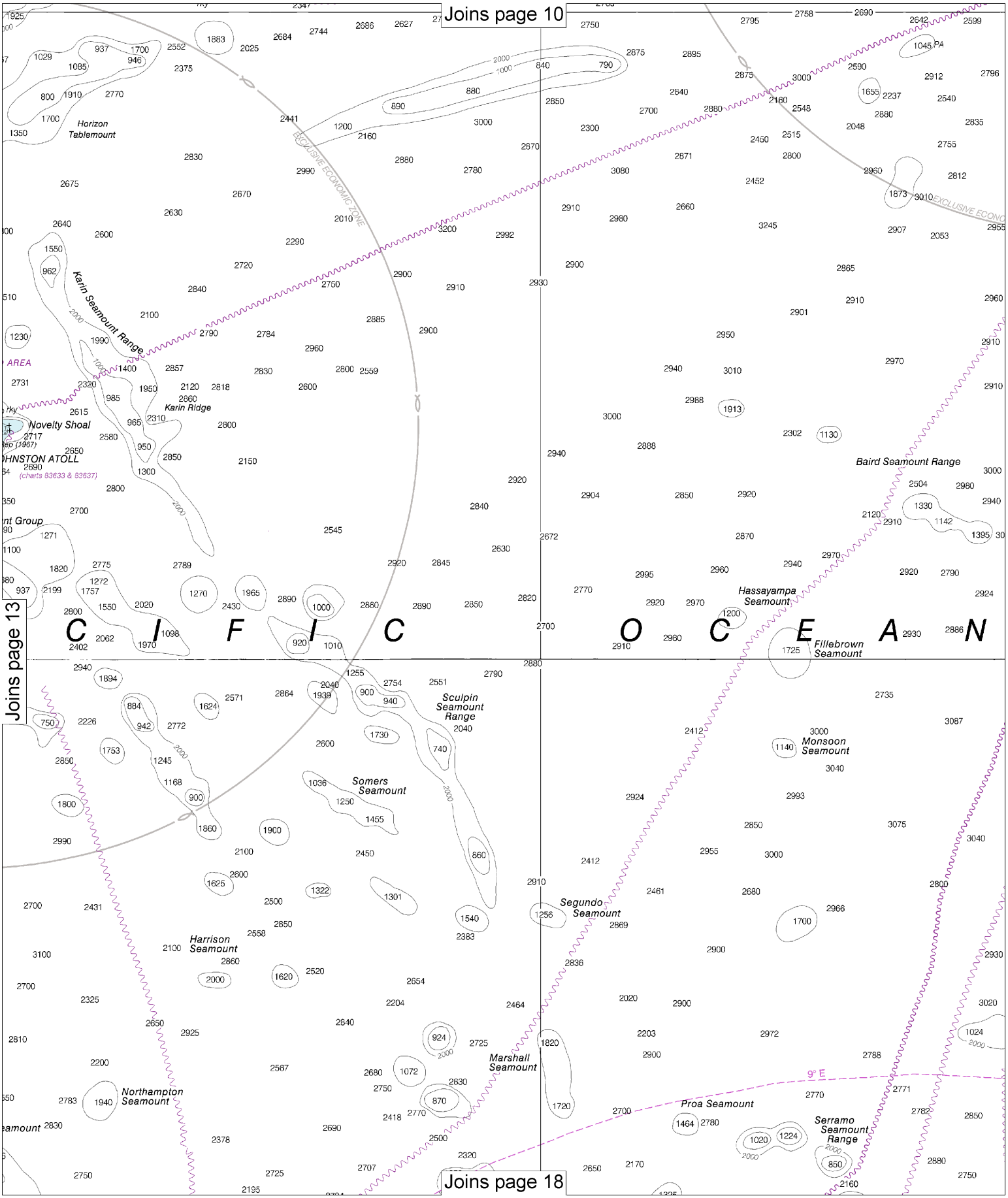
Joins page 17
PACIFIC O
Horizon Tablemount
Karin Seamount Range
Karin Ridge
PROHIBITED AREA
(see note)
Corky
Novelty Shoal
7Rep (1967)
JOHNSTON ATOLL
(charts 83633 & 83637)
Johnston Seamount Group
Sculpin Seamount Range
Somers Seamount
Harrison Seamount
Segundo Seamount
Marshall Seamount
Northampton Seamount
Goldsborough Seamount Range
EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE
Shoal ED



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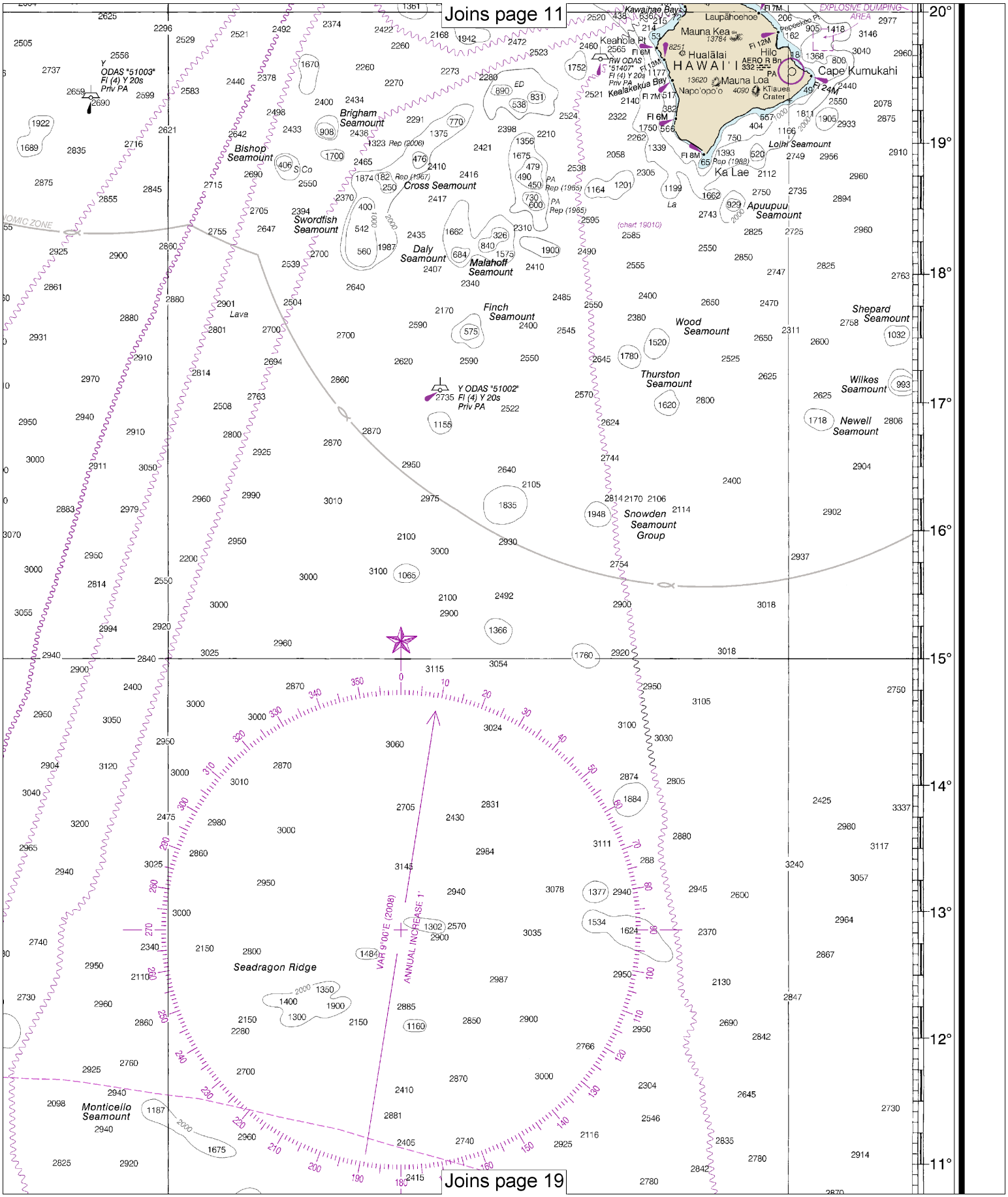
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.


Joins page 11
Joins page 19
Laupāhoehoe
Mauna Kea
13784
Hualālai
HAWAI'I
Mauna Loa
13620
Napo'opo'o
Kīlauea Crater
4090
Hilo
Cape Kumukahi
Keahole Pt
Kawaihae Bay
Kealakekua Bay
EXPLOSIVE DUMPING AREA
Y ODAS "51003" Fl (4) Y 20s Priv PA
Y ODAS "51002" Fl (4) Y 20s Priv PA
RW ODAS "51407" Fl (4) Y 20s Priv PA
Bishop Seamount
Brigham Seamount
Cross Seamount
Swordfish Seamount
Daly Seamount
Malahoff Seamount
Finch Seamount
Lava
Lohi Seamount
Ka Lae
Apuupuu Seamount
Wood Seamount
Thurston Seamount
Shepard Seamount
Wilkes Seamount
Newell Seamount
Snowden Seamount Group
Seadragon Ridge
Monticello Seamount
VAR 9°00'E (2008)
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20°
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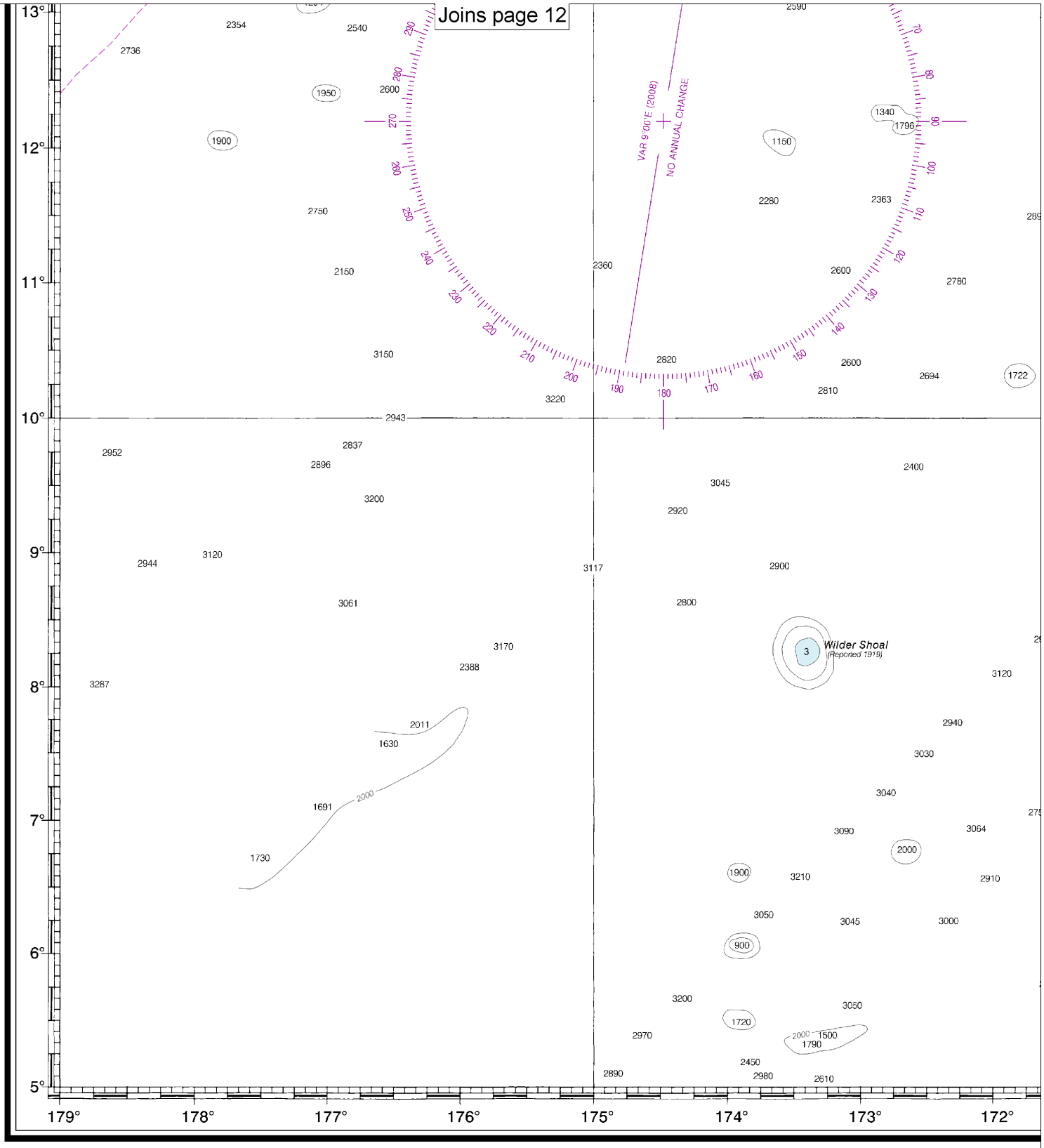
17°
16°
15°
14°
13°
12°
11°



CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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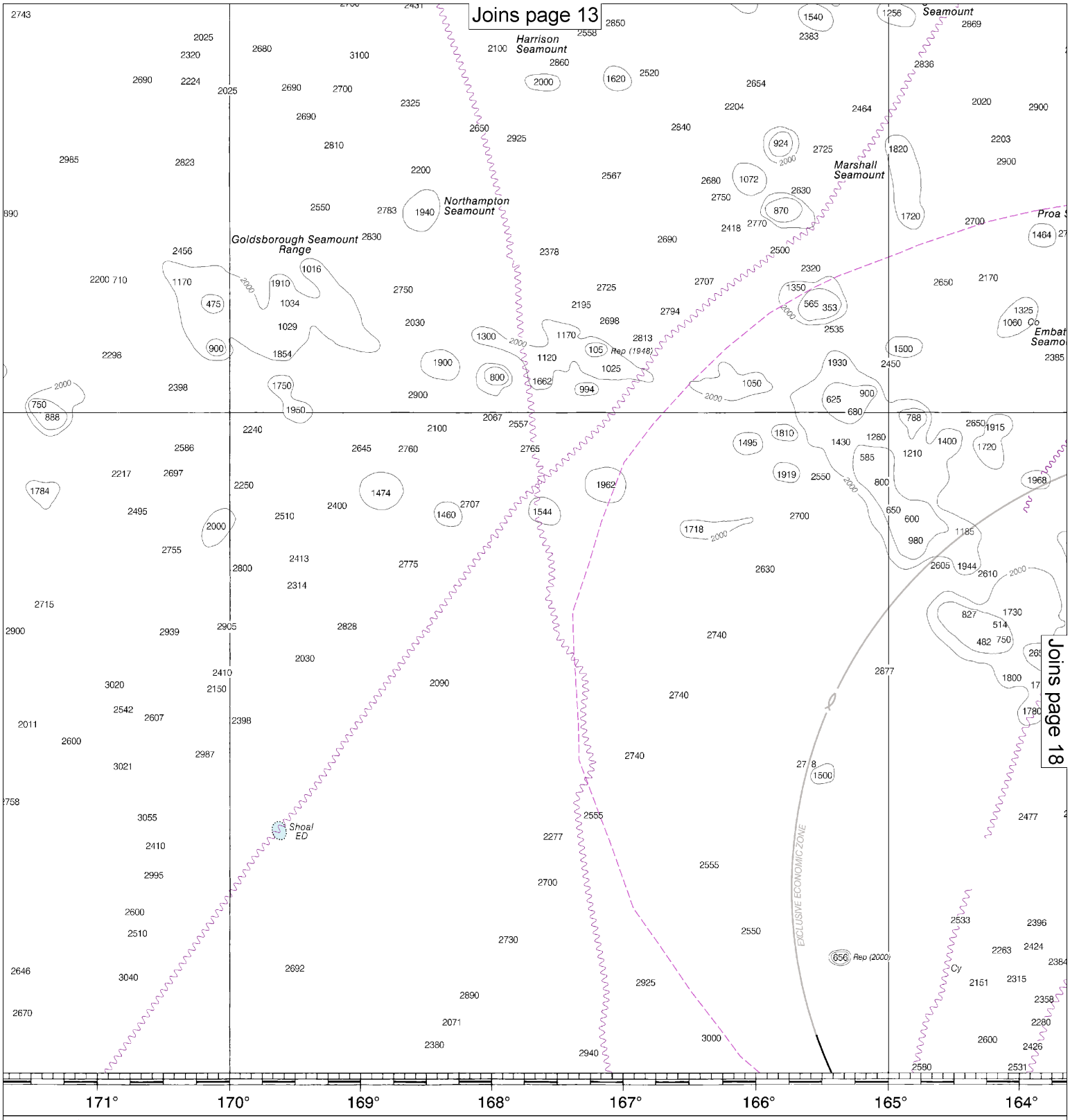
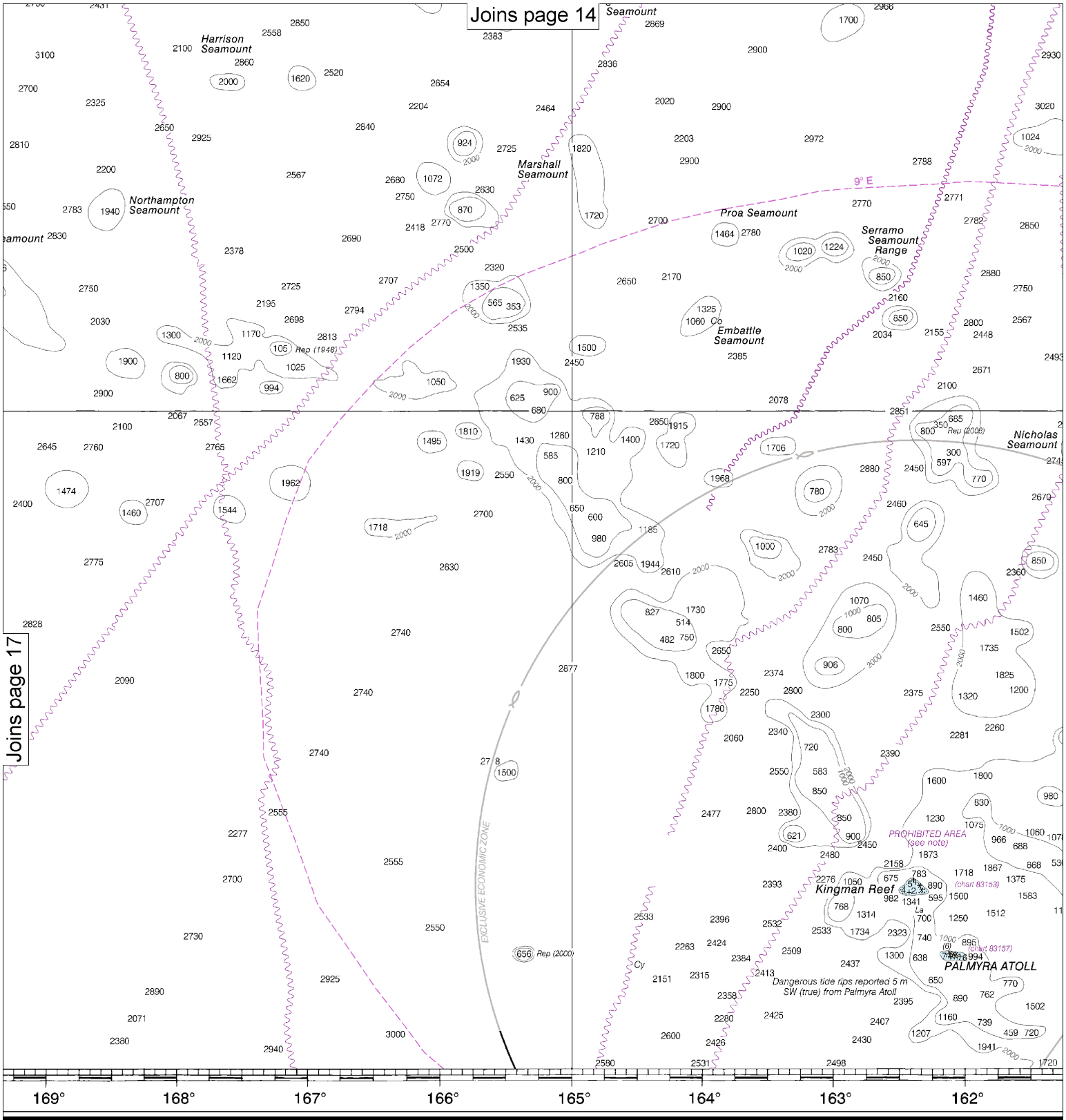
19th Ed., Apr. 2008. Last Correction: 7/25/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



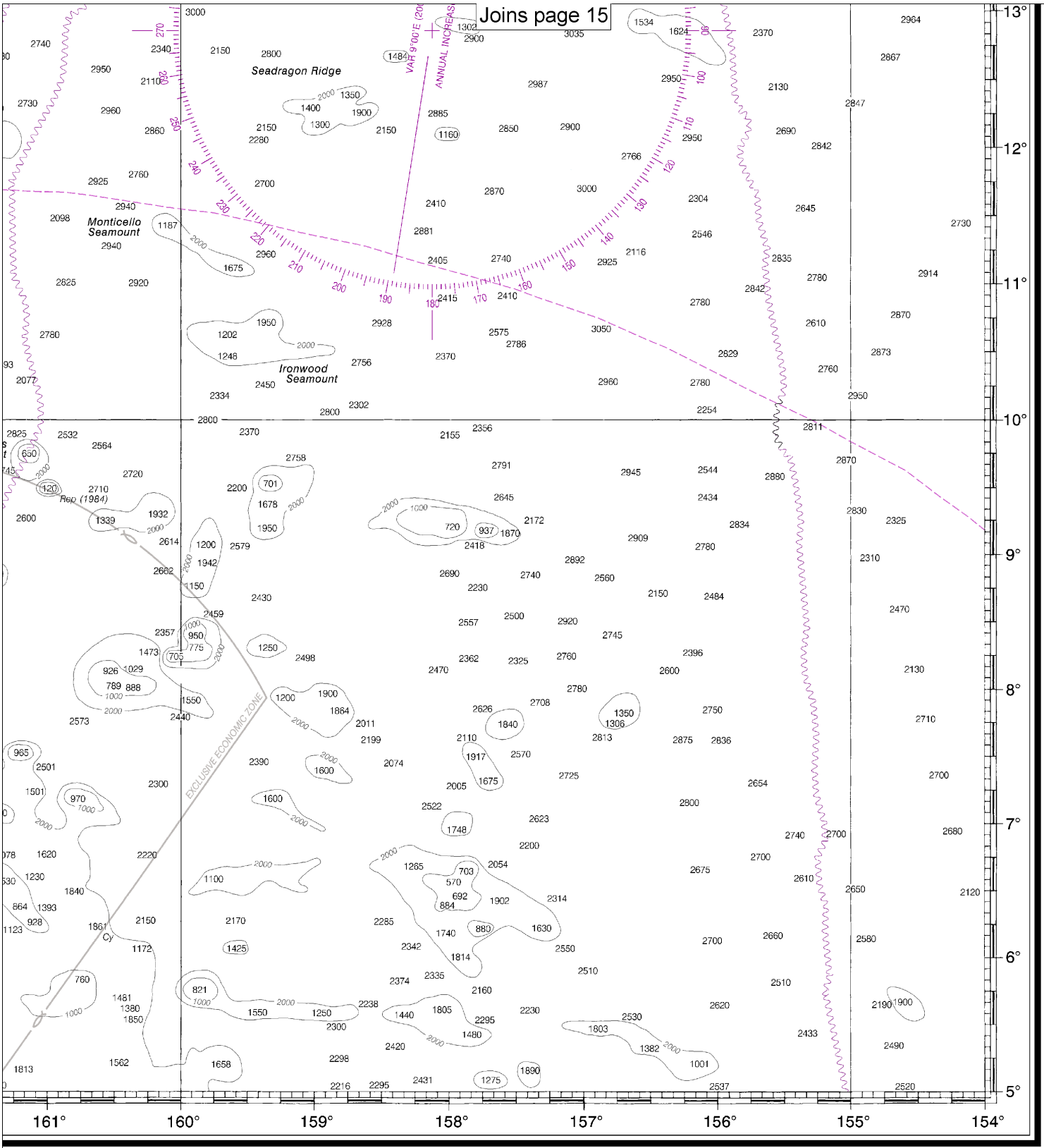
NDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



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Hawai'ian Islands

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:3,121,170

540

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

All Hazards NOAA Weather Radio NOAA's National Weather Service

NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov**
Interactive chart catalog	—	**http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml**
Report a chart discrepancy	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx**
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	**http://ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs**
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html**
Coast Pilot online	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm**
Tides and Currents	—	**http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov**
Marine Forecasts	—	**http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm**
National Data Buoy Center	—	**http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/**
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	**http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/**
National Weather Service	—	**http://www.weather.gov/**
National Hurrican Center	—	**http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/**
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	**http://ptwc.weather.gov/**
Contact Us	—	**http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm**

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